



GRADE

6

KENTUCKY

K-PREP

Kentucky Performance Rating For Educational Progress



READING SAMPLE ITEMS

Spring 2012

The following are the general guides that will be used to evaluate your responses to short-answer and extended-response questions in this test.

Kentucky Short-Answer Questions General Scoring Guide

Score Point 2

- You complete all components of the question and communicate ideas clearly.
- You demonstrate an understanding of the concepts and/or processes.
- You provide a correct answer using an accurate explanation as support.

Score Point 1

- You provide a partially correct answer to the question and/or address only a portion of the question.
- You demonstrate a partial understanding of the concepts and/or processes.

Score Point 0

- Your answer is totally incorrect or irrelevant.

Blank

- You did not give any answer at all.

Kentucky Extended-Response Questions

General Scoring Guide

Score Point 4

- You complete all important components of the question and communicate ideas clearly.
- You demonstrate in-depth understanding of the relevant concepts and/or processes.
- Where appropriate, you choose more efficient and/or sophisticated processes.
- Where appropriate, you offer insightful interpretations or extensions (generalizations, applications, analogies).

Score Point 3

- You complete most important components of the question and communicate clearly.
- You demonstrate an understanding of major concepts even though you overlook or misunderstand some less-important ideas or details.

Score Point 2

- You complete some important components of the question and communicate those components clearly.
- You demonstrate that there are gaps in your conceptual understanding.

Score Point 1

- You show minimal understanding of the question.
- You address only a small portion of the question.

Score Point 0

- Your answer is totally incorrect or irrelevant.

Blank

- You did not give any answer at all.

Read these paired passages about Benjamin Franklin, a famous American. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Life of Benjamin Franklin



The Early Years

- 1 Benjamin Franklin was born in 1706, the tenth son of seventeen children. Like many early American settlers, Benjamin Franklin's father, Josiah Franklin, was a Puritan who fled English religious persecution. Benjamin Franklin's mother, Abiah Folger, came from a respectable Boston family. Young Benjamin's parents made soap and candles for a living.
- 2 Everyone could tell that young Benjamin was very intelligent. His parents wanted him to become a clergyman. However, studying for the clergy required years of schooling, and his parents could only afford to send him to school for two years. Going to work for his parents, Benjamin discovered that he did not enjoy the business of making candles. He wanted to work on a ship, but his father objected to that idea.
- 3 In 1717, Benjamin became an apprentice to his older brother James, who was a printer. Printing in 1717 was different than it is today. Individual letters had to be arranged in place in large metal plates, a boring and difficult task. But young Benjamin loved to read and write, and he was happier with his brother than he was at home.



- 4 When Benjamin was 15, his brother started his own newspaper, *The New England Courant*. Benjamin began to write for the paper using false names. One author he invented, Silence Dogood, was a widow who often argued for the rights of women. She was very popular, but Benjamin's brother was angry when he found out that Mrs. Dogood was really his little brother.
- 5 During his time at his brother's printing shop, Benjamin taught himself to be very disciplined. He became a vegetarian and kept himself on a strict budget, which left him with extra money to buy books. However, his relationship with his brother James got worse and worse. James was jailed briefly for his political writing, and the teenaged Benjamin ran the newspaper while his brother was in jail. When James was freed, he was furious that his brother, who had proved he could run the paper successfully, was wanting to leave. The situation became so unbearable that Benjamin left Boston.
- 6 Running away from an apprenticeship was illegal, and Benjamin had little money when he arrived in Philadelphia in 1723—just enough to buy a few rolls of bread. A local girl about his age, Deborah Read, saw him eating his rolls in the street and thought he looked very silly.
- 7 Benjamin got a job in the printing business not long after arriving in Philadelphia. He made a good name for himself. The governor of the area, Sir William Keith, took an interest in the young man and sent government printing work to him. Sir Keith also offered to help pay for Benjamin to set up his own printing business if Benjamin would go to England to buy necessary machinery. So Benjamin sailed to England in 1725. But when he got there, he found out that Sir Keith had lied to him, and there would be no money for the printing equipment. Benjamin made his own way in London, working in a printing company. He got the nickname "the water American" for his habit of drinking only water with his meals. He saved money and, in 1726, returned to Philadelphia.
- 8 Benjamin's attentive habits helped him to overcome the obstacles he met. He went from working for other printers to having his own print shop. In 1729, he bought a newspaper, *The Pennsylvania Gazette*. He resumed his old habit of writing articles under different names, so that nobody knew that many of the writers for the newspaper were Benjamin Franklin in disguise. During this same time, Benjamin invented the political cartoon. These cartoons used symbols for ideas and opinions which, if had written them in words, could have caused the British government to arrest Benjamin and close down his newspaper. His newspaper became the most successful of the papers in the British colonies in North America.
- 9 Ever since arriving in Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin had been close with Deborah Read—the girl who thought he looked silly eating rolls in the street. Benjamin had rented a room in her father's house. Before Benjamin left for England, he and Deborah



fell in love. In 1730, they were married. In addition to Benjamin's newspaper, the young couple had their own stores in which they sold soap, cloth, books, and many other products.

- 10 This was the life of Benjamin Franklin up to the age of 24. His habits and accomplishments during this early period set the stage for his adventures later on as an author, inventor, scientist, diplomat, and one of the key philosophical and political figures in the founding of the United States of America.

Memoir—Benjamin Franklin

(fictionalized adaptation)

- 1 As a boy, my interests were many. I loved reading and writing. I became fascinated with the idea of adding discipline and order to my life. I carefully regulated my finances, my uses of time, and even my eating habits.
- 2 I spent a great deal of time in my early years in the printing trade. While I worked for my brother, I learned how to set up and use the printing press. I will always remember all those hours I spent bent over picking up the small, metal letters arranging them meticulously. I loved working with words in any fashion. I became increasingly intrigued with the power they held.
- 3 I disapproved of what the English rulers were trying to force all us colonists to do. Others felt the same as I, but we would be punished severely if we tried to speak out. I was desperate to share my feelings, my words, with anyone who might listen. I took a chance. I decided that no one would suspect me if I never used my own name. I went even further to protect myself by creating a woman to voice my distaste for the ills of government and politics and society in general. I created Silence Dogood, a widowed lady. Through her, I was able to print all the things I felt were wrong with the government and society as a whole. I was just a boy then, afraid for my safety. Now, as a grown adult, I am more able to own my voice and speak my words.
- 4 During my time spent as my brother's apprentice, he and I were constantly at odds with one another. He had to spend some time in prison. While he was away, I was left in charge of the printing business. In fact, I often wonder if he expected his business to fail in my charge. Because I was able to keep it going and because of my hidden fame with Silence Dogood, I think he may have been jealous. When he returned home, our bickering became even more pronounced. Finally, I could bear it no longer. I left Boston even though I knew I was avoiding my responsibility in the apprenticeship.



- 5 When I reached Philadelphia, I could not help but worry that I had made the wrong decision. I had not a shilling to my name. A young lady caught my eye. I felt instantly attracted to her. She was beautiful, but she seemed to regard me with some disdain. I had no recourse but to turn away and pretend I never saw her.
- 6 Reality struck! If I wanted to eat, I had to find work. Displeased as I was with him, I had to thank my brother for giving me the opportunity to apprentice with him. Because of my work in his printing shop, I was able to find work in another. Although I was wonderfully skillful, I was too gullible. I innocently believed an important man who offered me the opportunity to set up my own printing shop. He said he would buy the equipment I needed. All I had to do was travel to London to make the purchase. I never doubted his sincerity. When I arrived in London, I realized quickly what a dolt I had been. There was no money sent to buy anything. I had been duped. Tricked as I was, I learned a very important lesson that I would carry with me forever: To succeed, I must rely on my own talents and instincts. I was master of myself.



1

Which sentence *best* expresses the central idea of both passages?

- A** Benjamin Franklin was a famous, talented writer.
- B** Benjamin Franklin was an excellent businessman.
- C** Benjamin Franklin was a determined, successful man.
- D** Benjamin Franklin was an apprentice in the printing business.

2

According to the information in both passages, how did Benjamin Franklin bring order to his life?

- A** He took control of his finances, time, and personal habits.
- B** He spent a lot of time as an apprentice for his brother.
- C** He became very interested in words.
- D** He worried about his decisions.

3

Which detail about Benjamin Franklin's trip to London is found in both passages?

- A** Benjamin Franklin realized no money had been sent to buy equipment.
- B** Benjamin Franklin carefully saved money to return to Philadelphia.
- C** Benjamin Franklin acquired a nickname for only drinking water.
- D** Benjamin Franklin learned a valuable life lesson.

4

From reading the memoir, what information does the reader learn that is *not* found in "The Life of Benjamin Franklin"?

- A** Franklin eventually became a diplomat.
- B** Franklin had to deal with a lack of money.
- C** Franklin realized that he had a reason to be grateful to his brother.
- D** Franklin used a kite for experiments dealing with electrical current.



5

Readers learn from both passages that Benjamin Franklin went to London to buy printing equipment.

Based on the information in both passages, what *most likely* caused Franklin to take this opportunity so quickly?

- A** Franklin's naturally cautious nature
- B** Franklin's youthful eagerness and innocence
- C** Franklin's drive and urgent need for money
- D** Franklin's desire to be more successful than his brother

6

What information about Benjamin Franklin is more easily expressed by using the first-person point of view of the memoir instead of the objective point of view of "The Life of Benjamin Franklin"?

- A** Descriptions of Benjamin Franklin's thoughts and feelings
- B** Facts and details about the life of Benjamin Franklin
- C** Opinions held by others about Benjamin Franklin
- D** Information about historical events that occurred in Benjamin Franklin's life

**7**

In “Memoir—Benjamin Franklin,” Franklin briefly tells about seeing a young woman after arriving in Philadelphia. “The Life of Benjamin Franklin” tells about the couple’s first meeting in a different way. Explain one way the two presentations are different. Use details from both passages in your explanation.

Rubric	
Score	Description
2	The student identifies a difference in the two presentations of the episode and provides relevant details from the text as support.
1	The student identifies a difference, but provides few or no relevant details from the text as support.
0	The student’s response is totally incorrect or irrelevant.
Scoring Notes	

Annotated Student Response

SAMPLE 2-POINT RESPONSE

1. In "Memoir—Benjamin Franklin", he is talking about it from his point of view. The passage states, "A young lady caught my eye. I felt instantly attracted to her. She was beautiful, but she seemed to regard me with some disdain." He says how he feels. In "The Life of Benjamin Franklin", it is from the author's point of view. It states, "A local girl about his age, Deborah Reed, saw him eating rolls in the street and thought he looked very silly." Its very different because I don't know Benjamin's feelings like I do in "Memoir—Benjamin Franklin".

ANNOTATION — 2-POINT RESPONSE

The student explains one way the two presentations are different (*I don't know Benjamin's feelings like I do in 'Memoir—Benjamin Franklin'*) and provides relevant details from the text as support (*In 'Memoir—Benjamin Franklin,' he is talking about it from his point of view.... 'A young lady caught my eye. I felt instantly attracted to her. She was beautiful, but she seemed to regard me with some disdain.' He says how he feels. In 'The Life of Benjamin,' it is from the author's point of view.... 'A local girl about his age, Deborah Reed, saw him eating rolls in the street and thought he looked silly'.*

Annotated Student Response**SAMPLE 1-POINT RESPONSE**

1. (A) One way they are different is the way the stories go into detail about what happened. For example in "The Life of Benjamin Franklyn" it only says she looked at him and thought he looked silly, but not how he felt. The memoir does tell what he felt, though.

ANNOTATION — 1-POINT RESPONSE

The student explains one way the two presentations are different (*the way the stories go into detail about what happened*) but provides few details from the text as support (in *'The Life of Benjamin Franklin' it only says she looked at him and thought he looked silly, but not how we felt. The memoir does tell what he felt, though*).

Annotated Student Response**SAMPLE 0-POINT RESPONSE**

1. "Memoir - Benjamin Franklin" is differnt from the other story because Benjamin Franklin wrote this about his self. "The life of Benjamine Franklin" is differnt from the other story. How it is differnt is that someone else wrote it besides Benjamin Franklin. SO that is how those two storys are differnt.

ANNOTATION — 0-POINT RESPONSE

The student's response is irrelevant. The student only explains how a biography is different from a memoir (*'The life of Benjamin Franklin' is different from the other story.... someone else wrote it besides Benjamin Franklin*).

**8**

The second passage is subtitled “fictionalized adaptation.” Explain how the author of the fictionalized adaptation used actual events from “The Life of Benjamin Franklin” to give the impression that it was written by Franklin himself. Include specific examples from both passages to support your response.

Rubric	
Score	Description
4	The student’s response provides accurate, specific, and relevant evidence from the text of both passages and explains the connection between how the author has taken actual events and written it from Franklin’s point of view.
3	The student’s response provides accurate, specific, and relevant evidence from the text of both passages, but makes a weak or no explanation of how the author has taken actual events and written it from Franklin’s point of view.
2	The student’s response partially fulfills the requirements by providing accurate and relevant evidence from the text of one or both passages or makes a weak explanation of how the author has taken actual events and written it from Franklin’s point of view.
1	The student’s response provides general statements about how the author has taken actual events and written it from Franklin’s point of view, but provides no relevant information from either passage.
0	The student’s response is totally incorrect or irrelevant.
Scoring Notes	

Annotated Student Response

SAMPLE 4-POINT RESPONSE

2. The author of "fictionalized adaptation" used actual events from the Life of Benjamin Franklin to give the impression that it was written by Benjamin Franklin himself by using first person. They also put thoughts and feelings in there also. Even though they used the general information I know this because in the text it states "I created Silence Dogwood, a widowed lady. Through her, I was able to print things I felt were wrong with the government and society as a whole." It is true that Benjamin Franklin created Silence Dogwood to express his thoughts about the government in the newspaper, but we don't know his thoughts until the "fictionalized adaptation." Another example is in the text it says "while I worked for my brother, I learned how to set up and use the printing press." It was true that he was his brother's apprentice, but there is no proof that he learned everything from the Life of Benjamin Franklin. Another example is in the passage it says "Reality struck! IF I wanted to eat, I had to find work." It has exclamation marks to show his thoughts and feelings of how he needed to find work. That is how the second passage is subtitled "fictionalized adaptation."

ANNOTATION — 4-POINT RESPONSE

The student explains how the author has used actual events and written them from Franklin's point of view (*by using first person.... also put thoughts and feelings in there*) and provides specific and relevant evidence from both passages (*'I created Silence Dogwood...I was able to print things I felt were wrong with the government and society.... we don't know his thought until the 'fictionalized adaptation.... while I worked for my brother, I learned how to set up and use the printing press.' ...there is no proof that he learned everything from the Life of Benjamin Franklin.... 'Reality struck! If I wanted to eat, I had to find work.'* It has explanation marks to show his thoughts ad feelings).

Annotated Student Response

SAMPLE 3-POINT RESPONSE

2. The actual events used in both passages are when Benjamin Franklin used false names in the newspapers to talk about the ills of government and politics and society in general. In "The Life of Benjamin Franklin" it says Benjamin began to write for the paper using false names. And in the "Memoir - Benjamin Franklin" it says, "I decided no one would suspect me if I never used my own name." Then in both passages it talk about how Benjamin Franklin was a apprentice for his brother which went to prison. In "The Life of Benjamin Franklin" it says, "In 1717, Benjamin became an apprentice to his older brother James, who was a printer." And it says, "James was jailed briefly for his political writing, and the teenaged Benjamin ran the newspaper while his brother was in jail." In the "Memoir - Benjamin Franklin" it says, "During my time spent as my brother's apprentice, he and I were constantly at odds with one another." And it also says, "He had to spend some time in prison." Also in both passages the talk about the girl. In "The Life of Benjamin Franklin" it says, "A local girl about his age, Deborah Read, saw him eating his rolls in the and thought he looked very silly." In the "Memoir - Benjamin Franklin" it says, "She was beautiful, but she seemed to regard me with some disdain."

ANNOTATION — 3-POINT RESPONSE

The student somewhat explains how the author has used actual events and written them from Franklin's point of view by providing specific and relevant details from "Memoir—Benjamin Franklin" (*'I decided no one would suspect me if I never used my own name.... During my time spent as my brother's apprentice, he and I were constantly at odds.... She was beautiful, but she seemed to regard me with some disdain'*), which derive from "The Life of Benjamin Franklin" (*it says Benjamin began to write for the paper using false names.... became an apprentice to his older brother James.... who was jailed briefly for his political writing... Benjamin ran the newspaper.... A local girl about his age, Deborah Read, saw him eating'*).

Annotated Student Response

SAMPLE 2-POINT RESPONSE

2. The author of the "Fictionalized adaptation" took events that really happened in Benjamin Franklin's life and let us see it through Benjamin's eyes. The author took a 3rd person event and made it a 1st person story. One specific example is when it says in "Early Years", "He never used his real name he didn't people thinking it's Benjamin Franklin in disguise. In the memoir it says "I never used my real name because if I did I would be caught and people would see it's me. It also says in "Early Years", "He and Deborah fell in love.", in the memoir it says "I felt instantly in attracted to her." In "Early Years" it says, "She was beautiful. In the memoir it says "I had no recourse but to turn away and pretend I never saw her."

ANNOTATION — 2-POINT RESPONSE

The student partially explains how the author has used actual events and written them from Franklin's point of view (*The author took a 3rd person event and made it a 1st person story*) and provides some relevant evidence from both passages (*in 'Early Years,' he never used his real name.... he and Deborah fell in love.... she was beautiful....* 'In the memoir it says 'I never used my real name.... I felt instantly in attracted to her.... I had no recourse but to turn away and pretend I never saw her'').

Annotated Student Response**SAMPLE 1-POINT RESPONSE**

2.

In the passage is subtitled to fictionalized adaptation, that's when an author rewrites somebody's book about their life and rewriting it as their own story. Some things they did keep or didn't change was when Benjamin was little and what he did. They also kept where he was from and where he was born. But they added a lot of stuff like how he met Deborah and how they met. So now you know that "fictionalized adaptation" is that another author changes another's words, but still keeps some of the same stuff and rewrites a whole bunch of it.

ANNOTATION — 1-POINT RESPONSE

The student provides general statements about how the author has used actual events and written them from Franklin's point of view (*rewriting it as ther own story.... they did keep or didn't change was when Benjamin was little and what he did.... where he was born.... how he met Deborah*) but does not include relevant information from either passage.

Annotated Student Response**SAMPLE 0-POINT RESPONSE**

2. When Benjamin was born in 1706
The tenth son out of 17. Benjamin
father was A Puritan. Now his
mothers was from Boston. His father,
Mother, And children including Benjamin
made soap and candles for a
Living. Benjamin was 15 one
of his brother started his own newspaper
the New England courrant. The
time at his brothers printing
shop Benjamin knowleged to be
very disciplined.

ANNOTATION — 0-POINT RESPONSE

The student's response is irrelevant (*Benjamin was born in 1706.... Benjamin father was a Puritan.... made soap and candles for a living.... The time at his brothers printing shop Benjamin...very disciplined*). The student does not explain how the author of the fictionalized adaptation used actual events to give the impression that it was written by Franklin himself.



Item Information

Question Number	Key	DOK*	KCAS Primary Standard**
1	C	2	RI.6.2
2	A	1	RI.6.3
3	A	2	RI.6.9
4	C	2	RI.6.1
5	B	2	RI.6.1
6	A	2	RI.6.6
7	NA	2	RI.6.9
8	NA	3	RI.6.9

*DOK is the abbreviation for Depth of Knowledge. Please note that DOK is associated to the complexity level of an assessment item and is not aligned to the standard. Further information regarding DOK can be accessed on the Kentucky Department of Education website: <http://www.education.ky.gov/kde/instructional+resources/curriculum+documents+and+resources/core+content+for+assessment/core+content+for+assessment+4.1/content+specific+core+content+for+assessment+dok+support+materials.htm>.

**Further information regarding Common Core Standards can be accessed on the Common Core website: <http://www.corestandards.org>.